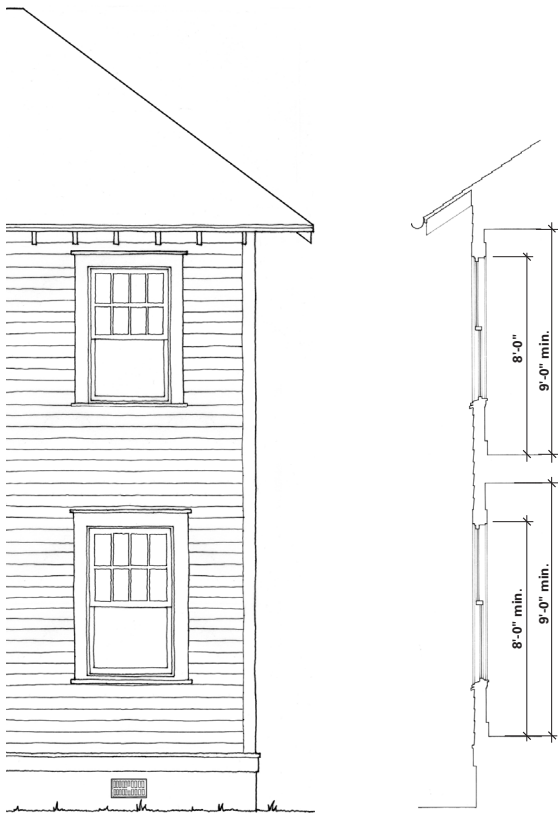


Essential Elements of the Norfolk Arts & Crafts Style

- Shallow-pitched roofs with deep overhangs
- Deep, broad porch elements with expressive structural components
- Expressive structural elements such as rafters, brackets and columns
- A mixture of materials such as brick, shingles and siding
- Asymmetrical window and door compositions



NORFOLK ARTS & CRAFTS



Partial elevation and wall section

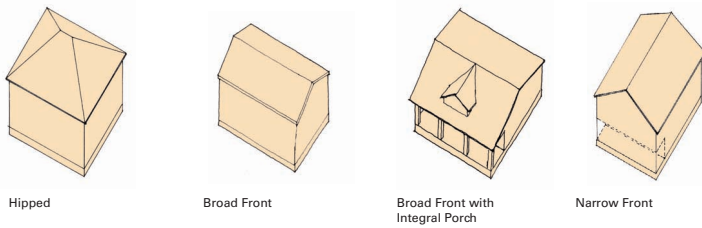
Norfolk Arts & Crafts houses emerged from the traditions of craftsman design found throughout the eastern region of Virginia. During the early twentieth century, many local builders picked up elements of the style from house plan publications and mail order houses. The Arts & Crafts movement espoused a simple decorative expression of structural elements and built-in furniture that builders found suitable for estate and cottage homes. While the region is home to many small craftsman cottages, it also features a variety of larger estate houses designed and built during this period.

The Norfolk Arts & Crafts style is characterized by broad, open porches; roofs with deep overhangs and exposed rafter tails or decorative brackets; asymmetric compositions; grouped windows with a variety of upper muntin patterns; expressive trim; rafters; and porches with brackets. One unique trait of many of the Arts & Crafts houses in this region is the use of Classically derived columns in lieu of the more common tapered or square columns used in other regions.

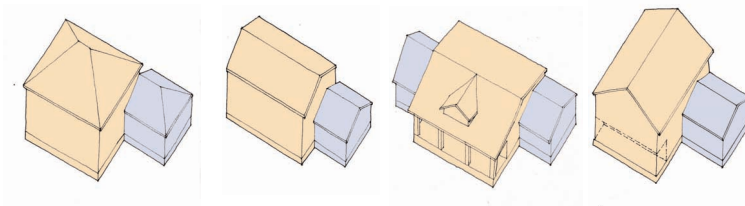


Massing & Composition

MASSING DIAGRAMS



MASSING COMBINATIONS



Massing

HIPPED

Rectangular or square volume with a 6 in 12 to 8 in 12 roof pitch; the ridge line, if any, runs parallel with the front of the house. Front gabled and /or shed roofed porches with a 3 in 12 to 5 in 12 pitch are placed symmetrically or asymmetrically on the front facade or as full-facade elements. Porches are typically one story and may wrap one or both corners.

BROAD FRONT

Rectangular volume with a 6 in 12 to 8 in 12 roof pitch. Asymmetrically placed gabled and/or shed roofed porches are common. Porches are typically one story.

BROAD FRONT WITH INTEGRAL PORCH

Rectangular one-and-one-half-story volume with a 6 in 12 to 8 in 12 roof pitch. The integral porch is set under occupiable interior space, made possible by a

dormer and high knee wall on the second floor. Integral front porches range from half to the full length of the front facade. Symmetrically placed gabled or shed dormers have a 3 in 12 roof pitch.

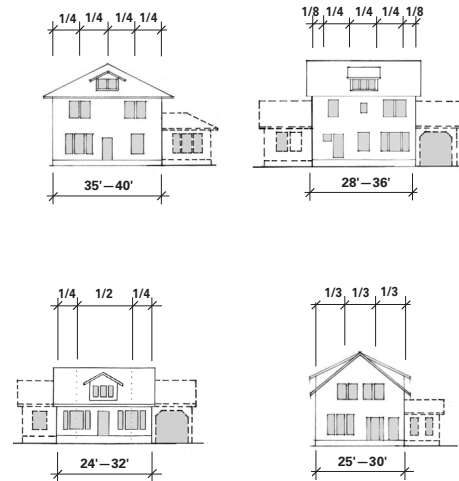
NARROW FRONT

Rectangular volume with a 6 in 12 to 8 in 12 roof pitch and gable facing the street. Symmetrically or asymmetrically placed front and/or shed roofed porches are common and either one- or two-story. An inset one-story porch may also run the full width of the house.

Massing Combinations

Complex forms and larger living spaces may be created by combining side and/or rear wings with the main body. Gabled or shed dormers may be added to introduce light into half-story and attic spaces. The architectural character of the attached parts should match that of the main body.

FACADE COMPOSITION DIAGRAMS



Facade Composition

Arts & Crafts facade composition is characterized by an asymmetrical yet balanced placement of doors and windows. Typically, windows occur in pairs and multiples, or as sidelights for oversized ground floor windows. Entrance doors are most often under porches and off center.

Eaves

Deep eaves are a dominant characteristic of the Arts & Crafts style. There are two types of eaves in the style:

- Boxed eave with flat soffit and shallow profile brackets 6 inches wide and 24 inches on center
- Exposed 2 x 8-inch shaped rafter tail, 16 to 24 inches on center, the most common eave. Often hipped, gables feature a vergeboard. Eave profiles have an 8- to 12-inch frieze board either touching or no more

than 8 inches above the window head trim. The houses may have a Victorian-era character achieved by using Classical-order columns on the porch and broad, flat, boxed eaves with shallow brackets on the house and porch.

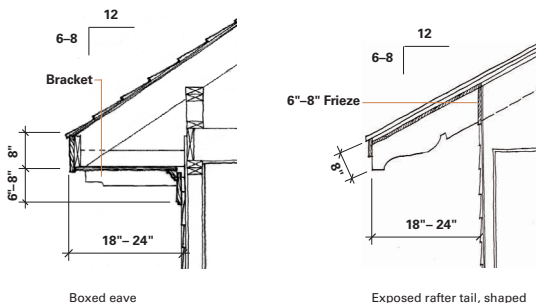
Wall

The first floor of the Arts & Crafts house is typically set three feet above the finished grade. For one-story houses, the minimum floor-to-ceiling height is 9 feet. For two-story houses, the minimum floor-to-ceiling height is 9 feet for the first floor and 8 feet for the second floor.

Window head heights should be 7 feet to 8 feet above the floor for first floor windows, and 7 feet for second floor windows.

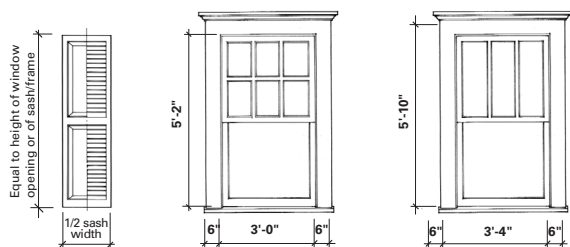
These houses have 8- to 10-inch-wide skirt boards. Foundation vents are centered under windows when used.

TYPICAL EAVE DETAILS

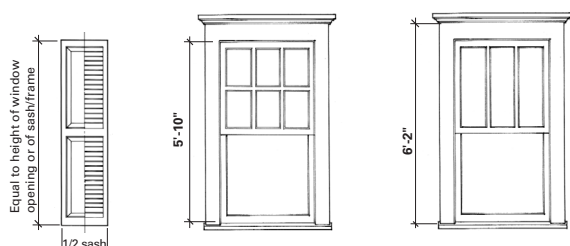


Windows & Doors

STANDARD WINDOWS



Second floor



First floor

Standard Windows

Windows are typically vertical in proportion and have a 3 over 1, 4 over 1, 6 over 1, or 9 over 1 muntin pattern. Standard windows are double hung.

Special Windows

Special windows include paired or triple windows, small square accent windows, and box bay windows supported on wood brackets. Broad, horizontal windows divided into several panes occur in dormers and gables. Other dormer windows are ganged together in wide gabled or shed dormers.

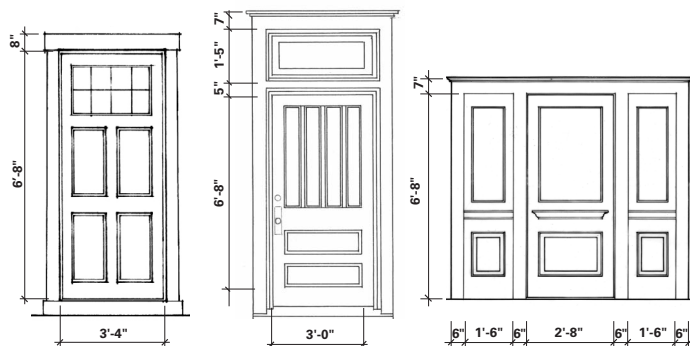
Doors

Arts & Crafts doors are often stained wood with either wood plank design or a panel door with the top half glazed. Doors may have sidelights or transoms in clear or leaded glass in Arts & Crafts patterns.

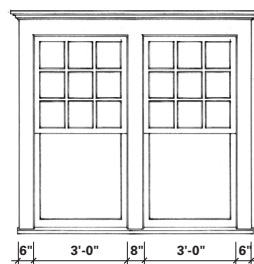
Trim

Windows and doors have 6-inch straight or tapered flat trim. Arts & Crafts window and door trim carries a simple molding and cap above.

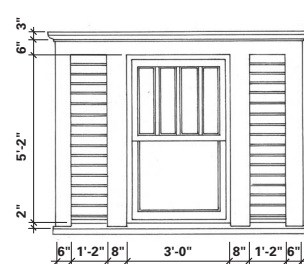
DOORS



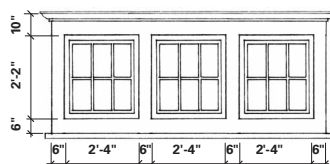
SPECIAL WINDOWS



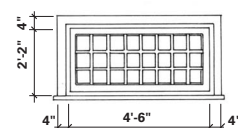
Double window



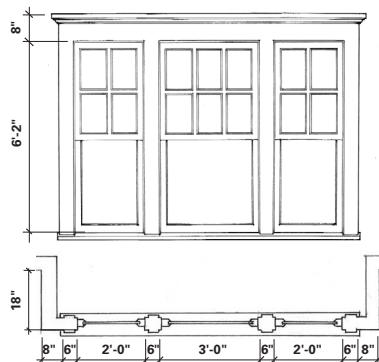
Gable end window



Accent windows

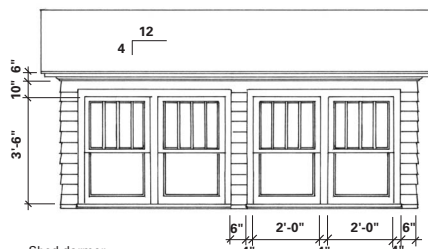
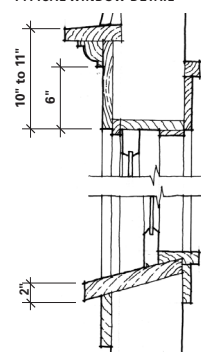


Dormer accent



Box bay elevation and plan

TYPICAL WINDOW DETAIL



Shed dormer



Porches

Porch Roofs & Eaves

Porches can have gable-ends, shed roofs or combinations of the two forms. Hipped porches are also common. Gable-end porches are designed to express structural elements. Shed and hip porches typically have a 3 in 12 to 4 in 12 pitch. Porches have deep eaves often repeating the same rafter or eave treatment as the main house body. Exposed rafter tails are either shaped or cut plumb.

Columns & Railings

Columns include full-height tapered box, half-height paneled box, and three-quarter-height paired box columns. Victorian-era bungalows have Classically-styled columns set on square piers or solid porch

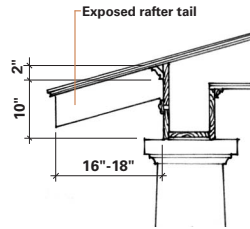
balustrades. These porches are usually matched with bracketed box eaves.

Porch Location & Massing

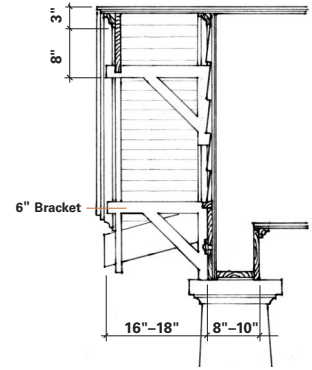
Porches and porch locations vary considerably and are used to create a number of spatial effects. Porches are broad and low when present, and can wrap the house or fill in the void created by an L-shaped house plan. As in other styles, full front porches are encouraged.

Minimum porch depth is 8 feet. For wood deck porches, the gaps between brick piers are infilled with lattice panels. Solid porches should be faced in brick, or stucco if appropriate.

PORCH EAVES



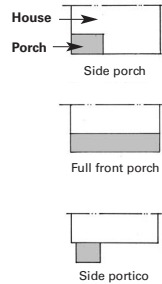
Section A-A Porch eave section



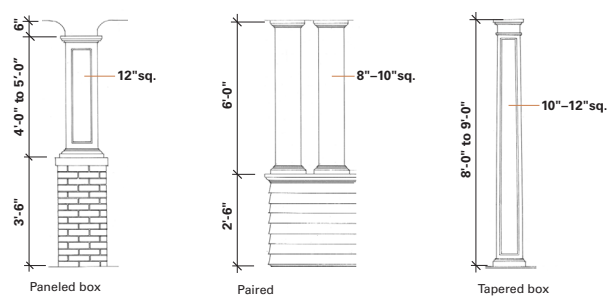
Section B-B Porch gable section



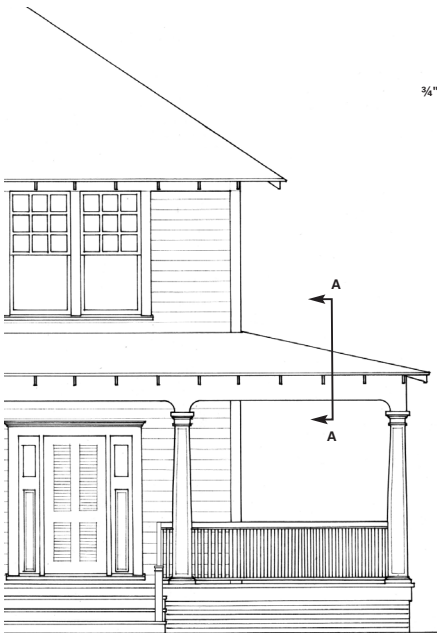
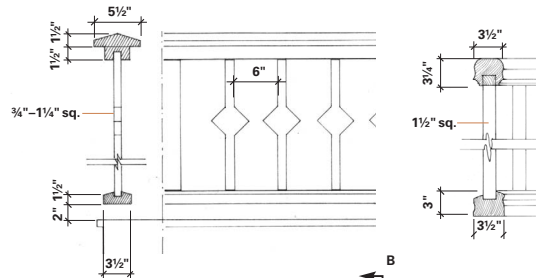
TYPICAL PORCH LOCATIONS



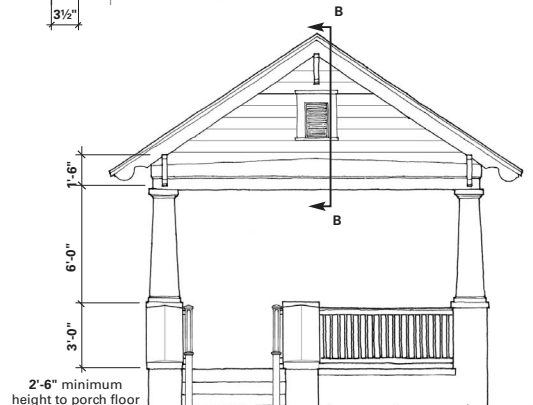
PORCH COLUMN TYPES



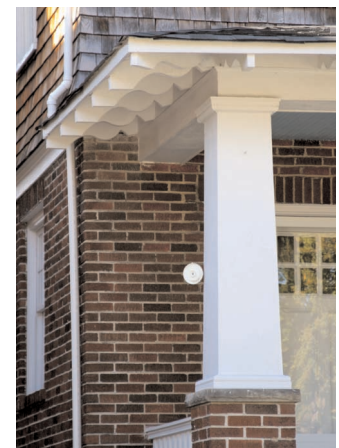
RAIL DETAILS



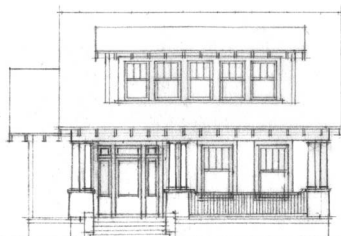
Partial porch elevation



Bay porch elevation



Materials & Applications



Roofing

- Cedar shakes, slate (including manufactured slate products), laminated asphalt or composition shingles, or clay tile with flat or barrel profile

Soffits

- Smooth-finish composition board, tongue-and-groove wood boards, or fiber-cement panels

Gutters & Downspouts

- Half-round or ogee profile gutters with round or rectangular downspouts in copper, painted or prefinished metal



Cladding

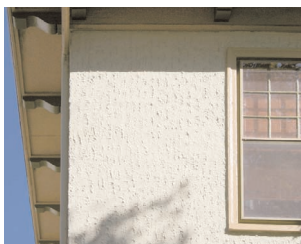
- Smooth-finish wood or fiber-cement lap siding, 4 to 8 inches exposure, with mitered corners or 3/4 x 6-inch corner board trim
- Random-width cut wood or fiber-cement shingles with mitered corners or 3/4 x 6-inch corner board trim
- Smooth-finish brick in Common bond pattern
- Light sand-finish stucco

Foundations, Piers & Chimneys

- Brick, stucco or stone veneer

Trim

- Wood, composite, cellular PVC or polyurethane millwork



Windows

- Wood or composite, sized to match window sash and mounted with hardware to appear operable

Doors

- Wood, fiberglass or steel with traditional stile-and-rail proportions and panel profiles, painted or stained



Columns

- Wood, fiberglass, or composite material with Classical proportions and details

Railings

- Wood top and bottom rails with square balusters
- Solid rails clad in siding, shingles, stucco, brick or stone veneer

Brackets

- Wood

Porch Ceilings

- Plaster, tongue-and-groove wood or composite boards, or beaded-profile plywood



Front Yard Fences

- Wood picket, masonry with stucco, brick or stone finish, or combination

Lighting

- Porch pendant or wall-mounted lantern



Gallery of Examples

